

BOM Quilting

Cut wadding/batting 2 inches larger than the completed block (14.5 inches for a 12.5 in pieced block) and the backing 4 inches larger (16.5 inches) than the pieced block. Press the blocks and backing to ensure that they are free from wrinkles and creases. Ensure that there are no creases in the wadding.

For quilting, the backing, wadding and block will need to be held together. This can be done by pinning, tacking or using a basting spray such as 505.

If you are tacking or pinning lay the backing out with right side down ensuring that it lays flat. Place the wadding on top of the backing, again ensuring that there are no creases or wrinkles in it. Finally lay the block on top of the wadding and make sure that it lies flat. Start pinning or tacking from the centre and work outwards. Keep checking that there are no wrinkles or creases in the backing as it can sometimes move during this stage.

To use 505 spray lay the wadding out ensuring that it is crease free. Lightly spray the surface with 505 spray (a little goes a long way). Place the backing (right side up) on top of the wadding and smooth it out making sure that it is flat and that there are no wrinkles or creases in it. When you are sure that it is flat, turn the backing and wadding over so that the wadding is on the top. Lightly spray the wadding and then place the block on top ensuring that it is in the middle of the wadding. Make sure that the top of the block is flat and wrinkle free. Check that both the back and the top are wrinkle free. The block is now ready for quilting.

You can quilt your block by hand or machine.

Quilting designs can be marked on the block with frixion pens (they disappear when ironed), tailors chalk or Hera marker. You can do shadow quilting that echoes the shape of your pieces, stitch in the ditch or any other design that suits your blocks.

Choose a bobbin thread to match the backing fabric and it will disappear. If you are using a straight stitch, consider lengthening the stitch that you use to slightly longer than you use for piecing. You might also want to use some of the fancy stitches that are on your machine or use variegated thread. A serpentine stitch is very forgiving if you wanted to do 'stitch in the ditch'.

